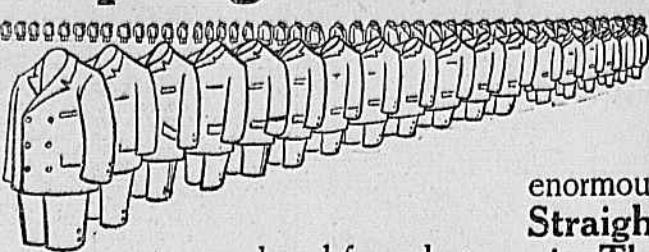


# A Sweeping Sale of Boys' Spring and Summer Suits



Inventory has revealed to us that we have an enormous stock of Boys' Straight Pants Suits

on hand from last year! The discovery has made us desperate! We're going to offer them to the boys of Richmond and vicinity at staggeringly low prices!

The Suits are of the regular Berry standard of fabrics and make—they're straight at the bottom instead of blouse—that's the only reason they have met with this awful sacrifice!

Boys' Spring and Summer Suits that were \$5, now **\$2.75**

Boys' Spring and Summer Suits that were \$6 and \$7, now **\$3.75**

Boys' Spring and Summer Suits that were \$8 and \$9, now **\$4.75**

All shades and all sizes up to 17 years.

All shades and all sizes up to 17 years.

All shades and all sizes up to 17 years.

Sale begins this morning. See window display.

## O. H. Berry & Company.

### DELAY VOTE ON CONFIRMATION OF JUDGE RHEA

(Continued From First Page.)

Throughout the entire reading of the report.

Mr. Williams next took up the minority report, signed by Judge Wickham.

Cheers for Wickham's Report. The minority report was cheered. Captain Baker, of Chesterfield, moved to confirm Judge Rhea's appointment. There were cheers and hisses. Senator Noel arose to speak in opposition to the motion. He had preferred the charges in the first instance against Judge Rhea, and as Senator Noel had been protesting against his confirmation, Senator Noel proceeded to read from his charges, the first of which was in reference to the alleged fraud in the taking of a census in the town of Bristol.

He contended that in his view of the case, this charge had been clearly established, and he went over to some extent the evidence and argument submitted on this point before the joint committee at the recent investigation. He charged that the census had not only been fraudulently taken, but that Judge Rhea's first acts after he went on the bench of the new court he had created for himself was to appoint W. S. Hamilton, a man who had failed the census returns, to the position of Commonwealth's attorney.

Severe on Judge Rhea. He boldly contended that Judge Rhea had the court created by fraud, and was then quick to accept the judgeship.

The alleged election frauds were treated at some length, and when the Scott county ballot was reached, Senator Noel exhibited it and declared that it was a most remarkable piece of literature, if it might be termed "I say," he declared in referring to this famous ballot, "that it is so corrupt that it smells to high heaven, and that no man who had any knowledge of its preparation should be elevated to this exalted position." In dwelling upon the alleged telegram in which it was said Judge Rhea's name was signed, calling upon M. C. Clark to hold Buchanan returns, Senator Noel created great applause in the galleries by declaring that the man who sent that telegram was unworthy of the respect of honest people.

He appealed in conclusion that the judiciary of the State be kept high and pure, and when he concluded there was prolonged applause.

Speaker Byrd replied, and from the start he was enthusiastically applauded.

He wanted to know when the Senator from Lee got to be the guardian of the purity of the judiciary of the State. He was willing to leave this to a Democratic Legislature, and he hoped the time would never come when it would have to be submitted to the Republicans. He looked upon Judge Rhea as a much persecuted man. He sympathized with him because he could not defend himself. It would take more than the political vapors of the Senator from Lee, or of the self-styled political reformers, to make him hesitate in the performance of his duty, or to go to the Republicans of Virginia for judicial merit.

Mr. Byrd and Senator Wickham had

a pleasant colloquy over the former's reference to the latter's fondness for being in the minority, and the galleries cheered them alternately as they scored their points.

The Speaker reviewed the evidence to some extent, and was severe in his strictures upon the accusers of Judge Rhea. Coming to the telegram episode, he said:

"The testimony of Hon. Henry C. Stuart has been made much of. Let us examine it for a moment. Mr. Stuart says that six years ago last fall he saw in his store at Elk Garden, in the county of Russell, a telephone pad, upon which had been written by a clerk, now dead, what purported to be a telegram wired from Bristol to Hon. Baker and 'phoned from Honaker to Elk Garden."

This alleged telegram was dated November 6th, and according to the witness read, "Meet party at Lebanon tomorrow, who leaves here to-day." Either that way or "Meet party to-day at Lebanon, who leaves here yesterday." "Get possession of Buchanan returns and hold them," "withhold them," "probably," "hold them," "Important that I should have certificate," or, "Must have certificate, if possible." (Printed record, page 187.) This telegram purported to be from Judge Rhea and addressed to M. C. Clark, of Honaker.

No copy of this telegram was retained, and Mr. Stuart quotes from recollection, and evidently a confused recollection of the paper. There is, of course, nothing to connect Judge Rhea with this telegram, and if Mr. Stuart's recollection is accurate, it was a most extraordinary document. It presupposes that Judge Rhea was fool enough to send a telegram which had to travel 200 miles and be relayed a number of times, advising over his own signature the stealing of the returns of Buchanan county.

In paying a glowing tribute to Judge Rhea's bravery, the speaker declared that he would never sit silently by and see this gallant soldier of Democracy delivered naked into the hands of his enemies or stabbed in the house of his friends. There was prolonged applause when the speaker concluded his remarks, and Mr. Stuart took the floor to speak in favor of confirmation.

Mr. Withers took up each of the charges, and in reviewing them he often spoke with characteristic eloquence. "Mr. Speaker, the evidence," he said, "shows that William P. Rhea is a strong man, and whenever a man is strong politically, he always has enemies. It is nothing but hatred and malice growing out of the defeat of another party by Judge Rhea. And what is the result of it all? It is the slandering of the fair name of an honest man, and, sir, I believe the time has come when the party should stand by him as he has so often and so gallantly stood by his party, and I trust that the joint Assembly will, so far as the Democrats are concerned, unanimously confirm the appointment of William P. Rhea."

One of the strong and eloquent speeches of the evening was made by Senator Don P. Haisey, of Lynchburg. He pleaded in an impassioned manner to his colleagues to rally solidly to the standard of Judge Rhea, and he contended that the charges, made for political purposes, had fallen to the ground.

Senator Haisey declared that nothing had been brought out against Judge Rhea, and now the pharisees and platitudinous declaration was made that no man should be placed upon the bench against whom even his enemies could cast the breath of suspicion.

"Mr. Speaker," he continued, "if this be before Judge Williams had proceeded far with his argument. Senator Walker interrupted him with a motion to adjourn until 8 o'clock to-night. Mr. Montague moved as a substitute that the joint Assembly meet again to-morrow night, and that the two reports be printed and distributed in the meantime. There were cries of "No" from many parts of the hall, and Mr. Montague made an impassioned speech, saying that he would not be forced into voting on a proposition upon which he was not properly informed. Opposition to his amendment continued after his appeal for time, and it was accepted by Senator Walker and adopted by the body.

### BYRD'S LIQUOR BILL IN SENATE

(Continued From First Page.)

reached the House should proceed to take up only local and uncontested bills. The House adopted the resolution, beginning on the calendar where it had left off Monday, under the same mode of procedure, and passing all measures of this nature on the calendar to engrossment.

The most important bill under this class was that offered by Mr. Byrd, which authorizes any railroad company to surrender its charter and take a new one under the present Constitution. This virtually provides for a new charter for the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad. The other bills advanced were mostly local in their character.

Mr. Churchill reported that the conference committee appointed last week to consider House bill No. 154 had reached an agreement as to amendments, and later the Senate communicated its passage in that body. The bill in question refers to peddlers of organs, pianos, etc., and the amendment puts a tax of \$10 a year upon each wagon, besides the factory tax.

Delegate Bowman asked that Senate bill be referred to the Committee on Finance. It provides for grading hospitals according to the years of their service.

Mr. Montague opposed recommitment. He said it had already occupied much time before the House, and it should be settled. The bill, however, was recommitment.

There were no bills on third reading that caused any contest. A few were passed by, but there was no attempt to defeat any measure.

The substitute for the Massie child labor bill was passed by. One of the important bills passed was that offered by Captain W. W. Baker, providing for the appointment of a State Health Commissioner and for the establishment of a tuberculosis sanatorium. It carries an appropriation of about \$100,000.

Afternoon Session. Immediately upon reconvening, Mr. Lowry asked that bill 190 be called up out of its order. This measure provides for the creation of a new judicial circuit, composed of Bedford and Franklin counties, to be known as the Thirtieth Circuit.

Messrs. Pulliam and Snyder offered an amendment, taking Powhatan county out of the Fourth and putting it in the fifth Judicial Circuit.

Mr. Montague spoke in favor of the amendment, saying that at present Judge Watson was over-worked, and that this county should be taken out of his circuit to relieve him.

Delegate Adams made a strong speech against the acceptance of the amendment. He said that Judge Hundley was worked very hard as Judge Watson, and he read statistics showing the number of hours that Judge Hundley had been in court in one month. Dr. Powell also spoke against the amendment.

Colonel C. M. Chittwood and others spoke for the passage of the original bill. Mr. Cox favored the bill with the amendment. On vote, however, the amendment was defeated, and the bill passed.

To amend and re-enact section 1447 of chapter 66 of the Code of Virginia of 1887, as amended and re-enacted by an act approved December 28, 1905, as further amended and re-enacted by an act approved March 15, 1906, in relation to "public free schools for counties, and of the literary fund."

To amend and re-enact an act entitled "An act to provide for authorizing an act or city school boards to sell or exchange public school property, extending the same provisions to district school boards."

To amend and re-enact section 1526 of the Code of Virginia as heretofore amended, in relation to the jurisdiction and powers of the school board in cities, and to the clerk of said board, and extending its provisions to town and city school boards.

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itled "An act to provide for the working and keeping in repair the public roads and bridges of Richmond county."

To amend and re-enact section 2154 of the Code of Virginia, as amended by an act approved March 14, 1906, in relation to stealing oysters.

To amend and re-enact sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of an act entitled an act providing for the appointment of the State Board of Health.

To amend and re-enact section 7 of chapter 8 of the revised charter of the city of Lynchburg, Acts 1895-1896, as amended by an act approved April 2, 1902, Acts 1901-1902.

To amend and re-enact sections 2 and 3 of an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled "An act to provide a new charter for the town of Pulaski."

To authorize the board of supervisors of Norfolk county to lease that portion of the Norfolk county dock property which is not required for ferry purposes.

To amend and re-enact section 70 of the Code of Virginia, in relation to the pay of election boards.

To regulate the construction of public school buildings, in order that the health, sight and comfort of all pupils may be properly protected.

To amend and re-enact section 1506 of the Code of Virginia, as heretofore amended, in relation to what school funds shall consist of.

To amend and re-enact section 1517 of the Code of Virginia, as heretofore amended, in relation to claims against school districts, how audited and warrants issued.

To amend and re-enact an act entitled "An act to amend and re-enact section 3507 of the Code of Virginia," approved December 26, 1903, and as further amended and re-enacted by an act approved March 9, 1906.

### SENATE

The Byrd liquor bill, or rather anti-liquor bill, was the order of the day in the Senate yesterday. It was in the special charge of Senator Mann, but he did not bring it up.

There was some objection to the members and many sympathizers among the spectators. The galleries were crowded, among the persons there being about forty colored women, who remained for a couple of hours. On the floor was the Rev. James Cannon, president of the Anti-Saloon League, and Field Secretary West, who followed the proceedings closely. Beside them sat some gentlemen who are supposed not to represent the Anti-Saloon League. Popular interest in the proceedings was probably greater than at any former meeting of the Senate during the session.

Before the hour for the special order arrived reports were received from the House and from the standing committees of the Senate. A report was also received from the committee of the Constitutional Convention, which had in charge the printing of the debates of the convention. This report, which was in response to a resolution of inquiry recently passed by the Senate, was signed by Messrs. Carter Glass, J. M. Wills, C. V. Meredith and Henry Fairfax. It set forth the many causes which have operated to delay the printing of the two volumes of the debates, such as a new firm succeeding the one with which the contract was made, the printers' strike and the delay in having members correct their speeches, a plan which was tried for a while and had to be abandoned. The printers give assurance that the last volume will be ready for distribution in about a month.

Several bills were passed and one or two of minor interest. House bill No. 25, of which Delegate Catton was the patron, was passed. It provides that the Governor may remit a fine in a case where the convicted man has died, leaving a widow and children. Some contention arose over the matter, as many Senators misunderstood its provisions. It was explained that it had no application to the McCue case.

Some difficulty was experienced in getting the necessary twenty-one yeas for the bill to increase the compensation of the clerks of the Senate and House, and though the clerk called the roll in a strong and clear voice, many of the members failed to respond. Finally a sufficient number answered, and the bill was passed.

No Saloons in Rural Districts. Within an hour after the special order arrived Senator Mann presented its provisions as far as they change the

### A FEELING OF SECURITY.

You naturally feel secure when you know that the medicine you are about to take is absolutely pure and contains no harmful or habit producing drugs.

Such a medicine is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy.

The same standard of purity, strength and excellence is maintained in every bottle of Swamp-Root. Swamp-Root is scientifically compounded from vegetable herbs.

It is not a stimulant and is taken in teaspoonful doses.

It is not recommended for everything. It is nature's great helper in relieving and curing kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

A sworn statement of purity is with every bottle of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root.

SAMPLE BOTTLE FREE BY MAIL. Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle, free by mail—it will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys. When writing be sure and mention the Richmond Daily Times-Dispatch.

existing law. The main features of the bill, he said, were the wiping out of saloons in the rural districts and in towns of less than 500 inhabitants, the requirement upon small distilleries to conform to the provisions of the law relating to retail liquor dealers, the elimination of fake social clubs by means of imposing upon all clubs, among them being the giving of bond, and the fulfilling of other conditions, as well as by the closing of the bars of all clubs on Sunday, Christmas Day and election days. Other new provisions, he said, were the closing of all the bars in the State between midnight and 5 o'clock each day, and the raising of retail licenses to \$150.

A large number of amendments were proposed by the Finance Committee and a number of others were offered upon the floor. Some of these (the Senator from Kentucky accepted them) he explained, were to strengthen others he opposed. Several of them precipitated lively discussions and some rather close recorded votes.

Senator Halsey offered the first amendment originating upon the floor, which related to social clubs, and was intended, he explained, to put the provisions of the bill, when first presented to the House, placed them. Senator Mann then explained at length the provisions of the bill relating to social clubs. Some other amendments were offered and considerable confusion ensued in the hurry to straighten things out. Senator Folkes addressed the Nottoway Senator as "Judge."

High Tax on Jug Traders. The Junior Senator from Richmond then offered an amendment putting a tax of \$5,000 a year upon express companies for the privilege of transporting intoxicating liquors. Senator Walker doubted whether the amendment was germane, but it was considered nevertheless.

Senator Rison endeavored to remove the limitation against incorporated communities of less than 500 inhabitants where there was adequate police protection. He didn't see why citizens in towns of 400 shouldn't sell liquor, nor why other citizens should not have the privilege of selling liquor in cases of tooth ache, snake bite, etc.

Senator Mann opposed the amendment, saying that he would be willing to have all saloons put under the stringent provisions of the bill, but thought that such action now would not be regarded as conservative. The Rison amendment was lost by a substantial vote.

The amendments in the main were in the direction of relaxation, but Senator Strode offered one in the contrary direction, to remove the exception allowing licenses to be granted in communities contiguous to cities. He thought such localities were not properly granted there within twelve months. He thought it an unjust discrimination. He said he was a temperance man, but not a fanatic and told a biblical anecdote having reference to Moses, Lot and Dives. Senator Wickham also advocated the amendments.

Minor Opposed Amendments. Senator Mann opposed the amendments, saying that the policy of the bill is to restrict the privileges of retail liquor dealers by a recorded vote of 25 to 14.

Sensors Wickham, Early and Wood secured the adoption of minor amendments.

Senator Rison wishes the smaller distilleries to be exempted from the rigid provisions of the bill. His amendment was rejected by a vote of 23 to 7.

At the opening of the afternoon session, Senator Parks secured the adoption of an amendment putting the brandy distilleries on the same footing with grain distilleries.

Senator Walker presented an amendment for granting licenses from \$700 in the cities down to \$125 in a grading scale, for those in the smaller towns and at health and summer and seaside resorts. He argued strongly for this method of levying the tax, but it was opposed by Senators Kezell, Seale, Rhea and others. The amendment was rejected.

Senator Early offered an amendment relating to what kind of older might be sold without license. The bill provides for the free sale of only that older which is not adulterated. The Early amendment allows the sale of pure older without any mixture with anything except preservatives allowed by United States law.

Senator Mann and Walker strongly opposed this amendment, which was strongly advocated by Senators Early, Echols and Strode. The amendment was adopted by a vote of 29 to 18.

The Senate at 6 o'clock adjourned until 10 o'clock to-day.

Mr. Craig Favored Bill. In the account of the debate upon the Williams insurance bill the other day, The Times-Dispatch inaccurately referred to Deleage Craig as opposing the measure. Mr. Craig not only was in favor of the bill, but so expressed himself upon the floor.

ADMITS WRECKING TRAIN. Intended to Derail Fast Passenger Train and Then Rob It.

SEDALE, MO., February 25.—Walter W. Cox, a woodman whose home is at Franklin Junction, Mo., confessed to Missouri Pacific Railroad officials here on the track on which he removed the rail from the track on which the wrecking train, fifteen miles east of here, on Friday night last, that resulted in the derailing of a freight train from St.

Louis. Cox said he had intended to wreck and rob the fast Missouri Pacific Kansas City-St. Louis passenger train, No. 4, which was due at Ottumwa a few minutes after the freight was wrecked.

PROF. PORTER ELECTED TO TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., February 25.—At a meeting of the board of trustees of the University of Tennessee, Prof. Porter, of the University of Tennessee, was elected to the chair of physics and astronomy. He will begin work next fall.

Three Burned in Owens Home. INTERNATIONAL FALLS, MINN. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)—Three people met death to-day, and four were injured, when a fire broke out in the Owens Home here. The dead are a servant, a clerk and a baby.

Virginia Brevities

LAWRENCEVILLE, VA., February 25.—Gent Gooch, who was shot yesterday in the killing of George Peabody, is getting along as well as could be expected.

LAWRENCEVILLE, VA.—John Key (colored), who was tried here to-day for the killing of George Peabody, also colored, was convicted, and his term of imprisonment fixed at five years in the penitentiary.

NORFOLK, VA.—In the law and Chancery Court to-day Judge Martin allowed Mrs. J. Stern alimony to the amount of \$50 per week and attorneys' fees.

NORFOLK, VA.—The creditors of the Bankruptcy Court to-day elected Menalcus Lankford as trustee.

FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—Henry Deane, Jr. (colored), was today adjudged guilty of murder of Lucy Page (colored) and sentenced by Judge Goetz to serve eight years in the penitentiary.

SPOTSVYLDEN, VA.—A suit was instituted to-day in the clerk's office of our Circuit Court by Walker G. Davenport, through his attorney, Thomas S. Coleman, for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Bertie Davenport. Mr. and Mrs. Davenport have resided in the State for some three or four years. About three weeks ago Mrs. Davenport left her home here and told her friends she would not return.

GREENSBORO, VA.—Gads have been issued for the marriage of Mr. W. W. Post, of Tennessee, to Miss Annie H. Long, of Virginia. The marriage will be celebrated on March 15th next at the bride's home.

HAMPTON, VA.—Cleveland Harrison, son of Colonel George F. E. Harrison, commander of Fort Monroe, has been appointed to a cadetship at the United States Naval Academy at West Point. This appointment was made by Senator Platt, of New York. Young Harrison is now a student at the Old Point Comfort College, a Catholic institution. He will go to West Point in June.

ALEXANDRIA, VA.—The Rev. Dr. W. P. Fisher has tendered his resignation as pastor of the First Baptist Church, to take effect at the close of the year. Dr. Fisher wishes to engage in missionary work in Virginia.

NORFOLK, VA.—The Norfolk City Central Labor Union last night adopted strong resolutions calling for a revival and passage in the present Legislature of the bill proposing a State bank examiner, Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Blue Ridge Company, No. 17, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, met Friday night in Odd-Fellow Hall, and were immediately invited to Minnie's Palace of the Roanoke company. Captain Thomas Kennedy, of the Blue Ridge Company, had twenty-eight men in line, who made a good showing in their new uniforms.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—Lynchburg Council, No. 48, Royal Arcanum, last night extended a cordial invitation to the Italian Society of Richmond, to pay the two local councils official visit on March 23d. Lee County, Va., shortly after reaching that place, Dr. Fisher wishes to engage in missionary work in Virginia.

LYNCHBURG, VA.—A white girl from Bristol, who was charged with Italian fraud, was taken to Concord, this county, reported by a telegram that the Italian had robbed her of \$100 shortly after reaching that place. Dr. Fisher wishes to engage in missionary work in Virginia.

TO PROSECUTE THE FATHER. Princess Anne Authorities to Press Charges Against Lambeth. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NORFOLK, VA., February 25.—Information was received in the city to-night that the Princess Anne county authorities have taken up the cruelty charges against John Lambeth, who is alleged to have thrown his infant son into the fire, causing the loss of not less than \$100,000. The case is being prosecuted by Attorney White, who will attend the preliminary trial in Norfolk and prosecute the case. Feeling is said to be strong against Lambeth, and it is expected that twenty-eight men in line, who made a good showing in their new uniforms.

BEST FOR CHILLS. Chief of Police J. W. Reynolds, Newport News, Va., says: "It is a pleasure to recommend Babek for Chills and Fever. Have used it when necessary for 20 years, and have found no remedy as effective." We are proud of that, and thousands have said the same thing, but try it for yourself.

BABEK

For Chills, Fever, Colds and La Grippe. 50c bottles only. All Druggists.

Are You Saving?

Ladies, why not be independent and have a Bank Account of your own and be prepared when the need for ready cash is necessary.

Forty-two years of continued success, amassing the